

White Cloud



Kansas Chief.

SOL. MILLER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III.—NUMBER 49.

WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1860.

{WHOLE NUMBER, 153.

Choice Poetry.

THE EDITOR'S SONG.

BY THOMAS WHEELER.

From morn till night, with all our might,
We work with the "scissors and quill";
No cleaver ever rose, to decken our shins,
But they yield to our revolute will:
Our cause is just, and we must, we must,
For we labor to herald abroad,
As best we can, the duties of man,
To his fellow and his God.

Then day after day, we toil away,
And we battle for truth and for right,
And we cheerfully throw the kindly glow
Of the radiant bland and bright;
Of joy and love, like the peace above,
O'er the wastes of our desolate earth,
And we cheerfully now where our heralds go
The gems of purest worth.

With fervent zeal for our country's weal
As earnest true we stand,
To send the alarm when night of harm
Ere from the peace of our land;
And like patriots true we ever strive,
With the magic might of the Pen,
The words that thrill with peace and good will
The hearts and the minds of men.

We search the earth in quest of truth,
And we glean from every shore,
With anxious care, some treasures rare,
Or gems of useful lore.
And we seek to find, within the mind
In quest of richest worth,
And from the soul where the passions roll,
We bring its treasures forth.

Then those varied words the world affords
By our magic art we blend,
And clearly state the thoughts of the brain
And the workings of the mind—
And we bid them fly on their missions high,
To scatter their germs of good,
And join all hands in the tender hands,
Of common brotherhood.

Thus we toil, nor ever recoil
From our noble work of love,
And thus pursue with ardent zeal
Our mission from above—
And with light hearts, as we set our parts,
The song we cheerfully tell,
With voices free, shall ever be—
God speed the "SCISSORS AND QUILL!"

Miscellaneous.

The War on Mr. Greeley.

A very unjust, and not merely ungenerous warfare, is made by some of the New York friends of Mr. Seward upon Horace Greeley, for his course in regard to the nominations at Chicago. He is accused of factious opposition, personal in his character, towards the New York statesman. This vindictive disposition is manifested towards the Tribune and its chief editor on no better ground, we believe, than for daring to consult what he thought to be the best interests of his party, rather than the personal preferences of a majority of the Republicans of his own State. To attribute to him any narrower and more selfish reason for his course is at least unwarranted by any circumstances publicly indicated. The judgment and the sympathies of the great body of the Republicans throughout the country will fully sustain him, we are confident; and repudiate the attempted aspersion of his motives.

Every one who has regularly read the Tribune, for months past, must be aware that Mr. Greeley has treated this subject with great delicacy in his columns, and in no unfriendly or vindictive spirit. Those with whom he has privately conversed will bear witness to the same fact. In common with many others in all parts of the country, he was undoubtedly convinced, independently of any prejudice for or against any man, that this canvass was not the fittest one in which to bring out Mr. Seward as the Republican standard-bearer. We have never been able to see how any unbiased person—as we certainly are not against Mr. Seward—individually—could come to a different conclusion. A year or more since we stated emphatically, and on deliberate examination of the whole question, that Mr. Seward could not be nominated for this canvass. We asked to have this strong statement of opinion remembered, and compared with the result. At no period afterward, and at no stage of the Chicago Convention, did we see good reason to modify that opinion, until the event fully confirmed it. And similar, we know, have all along been the convictions of older and more experienced politicians, who, like ourselves, admire Mr. Seward, and have never had the slightest ground of personal hostility towards him. We are confident that his indiscreet friends, who would denounce and proscribe Mr. Greeley for caring more for the cause than for the man, will do less injury to the object of their vindictiveness than to the statesman they profess to serve.—Cincinnati Gazette.

The pro-slavery press are very fond of asking why a slaveholder has not the right to carry "his property" wherever his business or his pleasure calls him. The question is answered in a true Yankee fashion by asking another; and the following: "Why can't I carry my property where I please?" as the man said, with two pockets in a basket, and a pound of sausages in each pocket, trying to force his way into the ballroom.

"My son, haven't I told you three times to go and shut the gate?" said a father to a four year old.
"Yes, and haven't I told you three times that I wouldn't do it?" said Young America. "You must be stupid."

Mr. Fisher's Prayer.

[From the Chicago Press and Tribune—Special Dispatch by the Underground Railroad.]

If the Rev. Mr. Fisher who opened the Charleston Convention with prayer, did not use the following words, or words of like import, he ought to have done so:

We appear before Thee, our Heavenly Master, this morning, to ask Thy blessing upon the labors of this Convention.—We believe that Thy Word has ordained Chattel Slavery as one of the Institutions of Christianity and Democracy; and that the selling of men, women and children is permitted by Thee as a punishment for the sins of Canaan. Help this Convention so to conduct its deliberations that slavery may be carried into all the Territories of this Republic, in spite of the wicked determination of Congress and of the people to circumscribe it. Let man selling and woman whipping prevail, O Master, even in States that have in direct conflict with Thy Providence, assumed to be free. Let the sound of the lash be heard on the prairies of the West; and the wail of the mothers, bereft of their young, rise up from the States of the North. Help us, by Thy wisdom, to be instrumental in reopening the Slave Trade. Let not the pious labor of Thy servants in the South, who are engaged in the conversion and civilization of the children of Ham, be confined to the area in which it is now pent up by the wicked, who know not how blessed Slavery is. Enlarge the sphere of their usefulness. Open new lands, even benighted Africa, to their endeavors. Imbue them plentifully with the strength which comes from Thy grace, to the end that they may build more ships to bring more heathen in. Teach Thy servants now before Thee how to contend with the enemy. Put the words into their mouths, which shall shame the heresies of the infidels of a barbarous age, and bring to naught the wicked maxims and false reasoning of Washington, Jefferson and Madison, with which the Black Republicans justify their speech. Our Master! Thou knowest that the wants of this country are not to be gratified by the seeking of new devices by which men shall be made free. We pray Thee, then, to look with favor upon whatever will promote the extension and add to the strength of that institution that this body of men have come here to defend. Bless the five Justices of the Supreme Court, who are faithful to Thy word. Bless, we beseech Thee, the Senators in Congress who obediently do Thy will in beating Freedom down. Bless, we implore Thee, Thy servants, the members of the House. Smile upon their councils and make them wise and strong that man-selling may go on. Teach this Convention the wisdom necessary to guide its action. Aid the members thereof in the choice of men to carry out Thy designs. Grant that the candidates here designated may be Democrats of unbroken faith in the necessity of Slavery and in the impolicy of Freedom; and if they favor should crown them with success, hasten the day in which Slavery may go unimpeded to all lands over which the flag of our country now floats. Hear and answer for Slavery's sake.—Amen.

LINCOLN'S OPINION OF SOUTHERN STATESMEN.—Those who have sneered at the idea of nominating Edward Bates for the Presidency—a man who occupies truly Republican ground, will please note the following extract from a speech delivered in this city by Mr. Lincoln:

There are plenty of men in the Slave States that are altogether good enough for me to be either President or Vice President, provided they will profess their sympathy with our purpose, and will place themselves on the ground that our men, upon principle, can vote for them. There are scores of them, good men in their character for intelligence and talent and integrity. If such a one will place himself upon the right ground, I am for his occupying one place upon the next Republican or Opposition ticket.

I will heartily go for him.

I should be glad to have some of the many good and able and noble men of the South to place themselves where we can confer upon them one or the other end of our ticket. It would enable us to teach them that inasmuch as we select one of their own number to carry out our principles, we are free from the charge that we mean more than we say.

"HOW HAVE THE MIGHTY FALLEN?"—John D. Defrees, in a letter published in the Indianapolis Journal, thus speaks of two of the most eloquent and gifted men in the nation. O, to what degradation have they fallen!

"Twenty years ago I was a looker on at the doings of Congress. The two men who attracted the most attention were William Cost Johnson, of Maryland, and Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky. They were the most brilliant orators—the 'observed of all observers.' Mr. Johnson died in this city a few days ago, a pauper and an outcast, unnoticed and unlamented. The papers a few days ago, informed us that Mr. Marshall is the inmate of a hospital at Buffalo, N. Y., diseased and miserable and about to die."

Oregon is coming around right. The Republican candidate for Mayor of Portland, in that State, has been elected by 51 majority—a revolution which causes much jubilation.

The beauty of behavior consists in the manner, not the matter of your conversation.

Fillmore Supports Lincoln!

The New York Americans for the Republican Ticket—A United Opposition in the North.

The following article, from Saturday's Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, the special home organ of Millard Fillmore, (which runs up the Chicago ticket at the head of its columns,) indicates the course which is to be pursued by the Americans of the East in the present canvass:

The result is before the people. Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, is the standard bearer; so far as the Opposition is concerned, the choice rests between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Bell. For the latter, all conservatives have a respect so sincere, an affection so earnest, that only a strong political necessity could lead them to refuse him their votes. But what prudent man, wishing to cast his vote where it will tell against the iniquitous power now enthroned at Washington, can honestly say that he expects to attain that end by voting for Mr. Bell in this State? The fates have so ordered that not even his acknowledged purity of statesmanship can meet its reward; though we and all those who think with us should bend our every energy to his support, it would result only in failure, or, worse than that, in a Democratic triumph. Where then, lies the path of duty? Mr. Lincoln is nominated by a powerful party. His success is more than possible. If he is not personally objectionable, if there is no reason in the man himself, why he should not merit the support and endorsement of honest national men; then it is the plain duty of every old Whig and American who hopes to do anything for his country in this campaign to come up squarely to the flag and pledge to Abraham Lincoln the aid and comfort which a true man's help can give him. Mr. Lincoln has not that long experience in public service which we could have wished, but he has something better in the strong, sagacious mind, cool and unshaking nerve, and intelligent familiarity with public measures which lie at the bottom of all true statesmanship. His colleague on the ticket, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, is a statesman of cultivation and experience. No one can doubt his ability and adaptation to the place, or would fear to see the reins of the executive office placed in his hands in event of the death of the President.

With such views of the Chicago platform and nominations, with the knowledge that the little strength belonging to John Bell in this State is already diminished by a considerable accession to Sam Houston, and with the Old Whig hatred of Democracy, nursed in with our mother's milk, and strong to-day as in 1844 in our hearts, we conceive it to be our duty to place the names of Lincoln and Hamlin at the head of our columns, as a pledge that we will extend to them such honorable and faithful support as may belong to our position and influence.

The Richmond Enquirer, which, whatever its present authority or influence, was once a law to the Southern Democracy, says of the nomination of Douglas:

The friends of Mr. Douglas, by persisting in their demands, must bring defeat upon the party. If they should be successful at Baltimore, the party will be defeated at the polls. It is insulting to the Southern people to suppose that fears of Black Republicanism will induce them to support a platform which they opposed on principle. Let the consequences be ever so disastrous to the Union, the South will not yield its objections to squatter sovereignty.

It matters but little whether the degradation of the South proceeds from Black Republican Congressional destruction or a Squatter Sovereignty territorial denial of its rights.

We sincerely hope that the friends of Mr. Douglas will yield to the objections urged by sovereign States, and unite the party to withstand the assaults of a sectional organization that avows the "irrepressible conflict." "He that troubleth his own house shall inherit the wind."

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Baltimore American says that in view of a large concourse of strangers that will be attracted to Baltimore while the Democratic Convention is in session, and the fact that the largest halls would fail to give adequate accommodation, it has been proposed to erect a suitable temporary building for the express accommodation of the Convention, and capable of seating all who may wish to be present. To obtain the means for this purpose, a public subscription is proposed. Each subscription of \$5 will entitle the contributor to a ticket giving him a claim for a reserved seat in the building at all times while the Convention is in session. Five thousand to one thousand five hundred subscriptions of this kind will be required for the successful accomplishment of the project.

A Washington correspondent states that "the prospect for the harmonious action at Baltimore is daily increasing." Hunter, Lane and Breckinridge are ready to take a stand for a Northern statesman likely to unite the party. Guthrie is playing the part of Chase at Chicago, who really had no chance, but would not allow his State to vote for any one but himself.

HURRAH CHORUS.

BY ONE OF THE UNION GLEE CLUB.

For Lincoln now we sing our lay,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
For he's the man, say what you may,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
New Illinois has one great son,
Who over the course swift will run;
He is the man for me,
Oh he's the man for me.

Chorus—Hurrah, hurrah, for Lincoln hurrah!
Hurrah, hurrah, for Lincoln hurrah!
Hurrah, hurrah, for Lincoln hurrah! hurrah!

Old Abe can stand, or he can thrash,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
He'll give it to your Love trash,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
Your two-faced men is naught to him.
Even now his prospects are all dim.
Abe is the man for me,
He is the man for me.

Abe is not rich in worldly goods,
Oh no, oh no, oh no!
But in his thoughts, his works, his words,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
Tis he who leaves his wife and friends,
And ever his duty daily bends,
He is the man for me,
He is the man for me.

Upon the Eagle he shall ride,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
And of our nation be the pride,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
While Douglas shall remain below,
And his own horn shall have to blow,
Abe is the man for me,
He is the man for me.

BUCHANAN IMPLACABLE.—We find the following (given as a correspondent) in a confidential organ of our venerable "public functionary":

Believing in the good faith of the regular Democracy to their principles, Mr. Buchanan would be as much surprised at the nomination at Charleston of Mr. Douglas for President as he could be with the proclamation of Horace Greeley as the Democratic candidate for Vice President. He believes that one thing to be quite as much within the range of possibilities as the other.

And again:

The nomination of Mr. Douglas and his platform—and they must both go together—will be a rebuke to the Administration quite as expressive and decisive as the Whig Congressional manifesto of 1841, reading President John Tyler, out of the Whig party.

But this thing will not be done. Charleston representatives of the Democratic party will understand their duty. They will appreciate the services and sacrifices which Mr. Buchanan has rendered to the party, and between them and the disastrous consequences of the rebellion of Mr. Douglas, will have to content with the penance of a four years' probation. In a word, as the nomination of Mr. Douglas must involve the rejection of the Administration, the Convention will most assuredly resort to no such desperate expedient to soften the Abolition sentiment of the North.

DELAWARE FOR LINCOLN.—The Wilmington Journal and Statesman, one of the leading papers in Delaware, says that Abraham Lincoln will be the next President but do their duty to themselves and their country. He is eminently qualified for the position, and entertains views and opinions as to the true policy of administering the Government, which are in strict harmony with those of nearly two thirds of the people of this Union; and if elected he will give them practical shape and success by the fearless honesty and independence which will characterize his Administration.

The Delaware Republican, second only to the Journal and Statesman in influence, also comes out heartily for the Chicago nomination; so of the Peninsula News, a very enterprising and able paper published at Milford. The position taken by leading organs there we think indicates that the opposition party in Delaware will support Lincoln and Hamlin.

PROVERBS WORTH PRESERVING.—Hasty people drink the wine of life scalding hot.

Death is the only master who takes his servants without a character.

A sour-faced wife fills the tavern.

Content is the mother of good digestion.

When pride and poverty marry together, their children are want and crime.

Where hard work kills ten, idleness kills a hundred men.

Folly and pride walk side by side.

He that borrows binds himself with his neighbor's rope.

He that is too good for good advice, is too good for his neighbor's company.

Friends and photographs never flatter.

Wisdom is always at home to those who call.

A silver tongue and a brazen face cover a heart of steel.

The firmest friends ask the fewest favors.

Herr Bauer, the originator, in Europe, of all the various quick methods of printing, died in Wurzburg at the age of seventy years. He was born at Wurttemberg and was an engineer by profession. He commenced his labors in 1810. The first press made by him was for the London Times; the second for a paper at Berlin; the third for the State Printing house of Prussia, while the fourth went over to America. He retired from business some time since, and lived long enough to see the great improvements by other inventors of his original creation.

Serenade to Mr. Hamlin—His Speech.

The Republicans of Washington City serenaded Senator Hamlin on Saturday evening last. Mr. B. B. French congratulated him in a neat address, upon his nomination to the Vice Presidency, to which he responded as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

Unsolicited, unexpected and undesired, the nomination has been conferred upon me. I accept it with the responsibilities which attach to it the earnest and ardent hope that the cause, which is superior to men, shall receive no detriment at my hands. You are here to pay a tribute to that man who is to bear your standard on to what we hope and believe a triumphant victory.

You are here to pay a tribute to that young giant of the West. You come to pay a tribute to that man who is not only the representative man of your principles, but the representative man of the people; that man who is identified in all your interests by his early associations in life, who sympathizes justly and truly with the labor of all this broad land, himself insured to toil. Capacious, comprehensive, a statesman incorruptible, a man over whom the shade of suspicion has never cast a reproach. But the commission entrusted to our hands is to bring back the principles and practices of our fathers and administer the government in the light of their wisdom. It is to purge the government of corruptions, compared with which those in any other administration pale into insignificance; it is to maintain the integrity of the Union, with the just rights of all the States; and, while the just rights of all the States are maintained, it is also to maintain that States shall not interfere in Territories outside of their own jurisdiction; it is to give new aids to commerce across the trackless ocean; it is to foster and give new life to the industry of this broad land.

Who is there that should receive the fostering care and kind regards of the government if it be not the man that toils and adds by his industry to the wealth of the Republic? This is the mission the Republican party, under the guidance of Heaven, are to perform and discharge. They are to do that, and then they will transmit to those who shall come after their own government unimpaired, and it will remain, and remain forever, the land where the oppressed of every clime and land and of every creed, may come and receive the protection of our lands and our liberty regulated by law.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.—We place to-day at the head of our columns the name of Abraham Lincoln of Illinois for President, and that of Hannibal Hamlin of Maine for Vice President.

We do this from no sudden outbreak of enthusiasm, but from a deliberate conviction that this is the ticket most likely to defeat the infamous Administration now in power at Washington, and the one which presents the most certain prospect of success over a party that is utterly demoralized by its love of plunder and its subservience to a sectional interest. We feel that it is the duty of every one who loves the Union and its free institutions to act in the coming struggle in the way which presents the greatest prospect of success; and in accordance with this prompting, we hold that in advocating the election of those persons whose names we have mentioned, we are performing duty in the most effective manner.—Evansville (Ind.) Journal, Conservative.

THE FREE NEGRO BILL.—The Free Negro Bill of last session has finally succeeded in effecting its passage through both houses of our Legislature. On the second day of the session it passed the House by 65 yeas to 25 nays; and yesterday it passed the Senate by 25 yeas to 7. We presume the Governor will veto, or refuse to sign it; but even in that event, the vote shows that a two-thirds majority in its favor can be had in either House.

In spite, therefore, of its surpassing inhumanity and its ruthless trampling on the rights of a helpless class; in spite of the equal cruelty and cowardice of which it is the expression, and the stigma it will leave on the escutcheon of the State, the Free Negro Bill will, we fear, become a law, and the great State of Missouri be presented to the execrations of Christendom as a persecutor of Free Negroes.—St. Louis, Mo., News.

A SOUTHERN OPINION OF THE NORTHERN DELEGATES TO CHARLESTON.—A Southern editor corresponding with his paper, writes as follows:

High prices for board, the hot climate the fear of yellow fever and "Southern assassination" has rid the Convention and the city of many annoyances. Such is the dread of assassination by the Yankees that it is almost impossible to tell them from their quarters after nightfall. They retire early, pray for the nomination of Douglas and their immediate delivery from so hot a climate. They try very hard to act like Southerners by eating rice and turpentine salad, but invariably retire from the table with potatoes and a lump of salt in their pockets.

Edward Coles of Philadelphia, a man of advanced years, who was Private Secretary to Jefferson and Madison, sent word to the Republican Ratification meeting that he should support Abraham Lincoln. He said he imbibed his democracy directly from Jefferson, and should be true to its principles by supporting the Chicago nomination.

LINCOLN AND LIBERTY.

[Honored Abe Lincoln—born in Kentucky—followed the glow and the path of rectitude in Indiana—and made his name and Stephen A. Douglas in Illinois.]

Abraham Lincoln the best.

Hurrah for the choice of the nation!
Our choice is no less and so true!
We'll go for the great Reformation—
For Lincoln and Liberty too!

We'll go for the son of Kentucky—
The hero of Freedom through;
The pride of the Buckles to liberty—
For Lincoln and Liberty too!

Our David's good sling is unerring,
The slingshot of Freedom through;
Then shout for the Freedom-loving—
For Lincoln and Liberty too!

They'll find what, by felling and mauling,
Our out-looker statesman can do;
For the People are everywhere calling
For Lincoln and Liberty too!

Then up with our banner so glorious,
The stars and stripes red-white and blue,
We'll fight till our flag is victorious,
For Lincoln and Liberty too!

Mr. SEWARD SPEAKS EDITORIALY.—

If any-body doubts the devotion of Governor Seward to the principles of the Republican party and his abnegation of self, it is only necessary for them to read the following from the Auburn Daily Advertiser of Saturday. Governor Seward himself wrote the short leader which announced the result at Chicago; and it is characteristic of the man. We speak advisedly when we say that the following not only speaks the sentiments of Governor Seward, but that it was written by him:—N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

We place the names of Lincoln and Hamlin at the head of our columns, with pride and satisfaction. No truer exposition of the Republican creed could be given, than the platform adopted by the Convention. No truer or firmer defenders of the Republican faith could have been found in the Union, than the distinguished and esteemed citizens on whom the honors of the nomination have fallen. Their election, we trust, by a decisive majority, will restore the Government of the United States to its constitutional and ancient course. Let the watchword of the Republican party, then, be Union and Liberty, and onward to Victory.—Auburn Daily Advertiser.

THE NEW YORK DELEGATION AND DOUGLAS.—The New York Tribune of Tuesday contains the following:

The belief is more and more gaining ground in circles likely to be well informed, that the New York leaders of the Democracy have cast the last vote they ever intend to cast for Douglas; and that they will array themselves at Baltimore in June around the standard of their own beloved Soft Ex-Governor. This they would probably have done at Charleston, deserting Judge Douglas on the fourth or fifth ballot, had it not been for the peculiar circumstances of their admission—to accomplish which the vote of the Douglas Northwest was essential. Afterward, the secession of the Cotton States gave no alternative but to remain with the Douglas majority, and vote, as they did vote to prevent the nomination of Judge Douglas by a two-thirds majority of all present.

"ABE" LINCOLN AND GENERAL LINCOLN.—At a meeting of the Sixteenth Ward Republican Association in New York Monday evening, spirited addresses were made, and resolutions endorsing the Chicago nominations passed. In speaking of Mr. Lincoln, McLeod intimated that Honest Old Abe was a relative of General Lincoln of Revolutionary memory as follows:

I believe that General Washington deputed General Lincoln, a namesake and relative of our standard bearer, to receive the sword of Cornwallis at Yorktown, which you know was the last of George III. So our Lincoln representing the principles of Washington, will be deputed by the people of these United States to receive the staff of office from James Buchanan, which will be the last of the Democratic party for centuries to come.

COST OF THE STRAW STACK WAR.—The Richmond Enquirer publishes a statement of the bills audited and allowed by the Virginia Legislature, for services at Harper's Ferry and Charleston in defense of the Commonwealth of Virginia against the straw stacks, cows, farm produce and other incendiary things which threatened the country prior to the execution of John Brown. There has been actually paid to thirty-five military companies the sum of \$91,140.02. There remains to be yet paid, on bills rendered and allowed by the special committee, sum of \$31,102.37—total \$122,242.39. The largest single item was that of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company, \$18,373.78. The whole number of officers and privates engaged in defending Charleston on that occasion was 1,799.

The Douglas men in the seceding States are moving forward with great zeal, in getting up delegates to the Baltimore Convention. It is now settled that President Cushing will dissolve the Convention, if they are admitted. Hot times are in reserve for Mr. Douglas. He has more to fear from his own friends.—Baltimore Patriot.

"Occasional" in Forney's Press says the Republicans are infinitely better organized than the Democratic party. The late votes on the tariff and the Territorial bills displayed a discipline and concert of action unusual in our day.

WHAT DOUGLAS THINKS OF LINCOLN.

—The Washington correspondent of the New York Post writes:

The House on Friday was too excited to attend to the business before it. The Speaker found it impossible to preserve order, and the Republican benches were entirely deserted, with the exception of the two or three members engaged in the business under consideration. The case of Daily against Estabrook was before the House, and Messrs. Dawes and Campbell, who had it in charge, appealed in vain to the members to listen to the presentation of the case. Mr. Dawes finally remarked that he would make an announcement which he trusted would quiet the tumult—the announcement that "Abraham Lincoln of Illinois is to be the next President of the United States." A South American member proposed an amendment to this statement, as follows: "Provided that John Bell is not elected." This allusion only raised the excitement to a still higher pitch than the various dispatches which had been received from Chicago. Singular as it may seem, Mr. Douglas was the receiver of the first news of Lincoln's nomination, and he took the dispatch at once to Mr. Foot, who was in the chair, and then to other Republican members. "Well," said Mr. Douglas, "Lincoln and I have called each other some pretty hard names on the stump, but I'll do him justice. He is an honest, able, and very popular man."

Who Was It?—In his protest, Mr. Buchanan says: "I can declare, before God and my country, that no human being (with an exception scarcely worthy of notice) has at any period of my life dared to approach me with a corrupt or dishonorable proposition." Here is an admission that he was approached on one occasion with a corrupt and dishonorable proposition. By whom was that approach made? Under what circumstances and for what purpose? What was the extent of the proposition? Did it involve the liberties of the people? or was it to sink a proportion of the eighty millions of the people's money? And did Mr. Buchanan accept or reject it? These are the questions that the people would like to have answered. Will the President dare to state the facts in full?—Nashville Patriot.

The Lexington (Ky.) Statesman says: In its nominees, the Republican party could not, we think, have been more fortunate. Mr. Lincoln, though without national reputation until his Senatorial canvass against Mr. Douglas, certainly since that time has ranked second to none in his party as a man of ability, prudence and sagacity.

The Observer of the same place, remarks that, "the ticket thus presented is regarded as probably the very strongest that could have been presented by this sectional body, and will doubtless receive as many votes as could be calculated upon for any man by that party north of Mason & Dixon's line."

A FAMOUS PISTOL.—It is stated that the pistol which the friends of Mr. Fowler, late Postmaster at New York, found under his pillow the night previous to his flight, was the same weapon which was presented to him by Hon. Robert J. Walker, and with which Fowler accidentally wounded Samuel F. Butterworth, Fowler, at the time, made a present of the pistol to the injured party, which was one of the weapons used by Daniel E. Sickles in shooting Barton Key in Butterworth's presence.

Senator Seward resumed his seat in the Senate yesterday. He shows much more sense than many of the "mooners" who submitted his case to the Chicago Convention, and then complained of a perfectly fair decision against him. The Republican party was not formed for the special promotion of Mr. Seward or any other man.

A PERTINENT QUERY.—The Cincinnati Commercial, in view of the known incapacity of Gen. Cass, pertinently asks: "Have we a Secretary of the State among us?"

The same might be consistently asked concerning the Presidency and other official positions in the Government.

An Irish sailor, a giant of known bravery, who was in a boat at the siege of Copenhagen, kept down his head while a shot was flying over the boat.

"For shame, hold up your head!" thundered the officer in the stern.

"I will, sir, when there is room for it," was the laughing response.

There will be a total eclipse of the sun on the 18th day of July, 1860, visible, partially, over a great portion of Europe and America; total in Algiers, Spain, Morocco, and a portion of North America. It is proposed that mass meetings of celebrated astronomers be held to observe this interesting event.

Senator Wigfall says that Senator Pugh has fallen from grace. Pugh was never so high in grace that the fall need hurt him much.—Lou. Journal.

Lincoln and Douglas are a great pair of splitters. Lincoln once followed the business of splitting rails, and Douglas has always been splitting hairs, and has now split his party.—Ibid.

The enthusiasm for Lincoln is like the milk sickness.—Columbus Statesman.

Then Democratic sneakers had better let go the public teat.—Cleveland Herald.